HUMAN EVENTS

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News Section

Printed in Two Sections

As Seen in Washington: "A do-nothing electorate next November will stay at home, away from the polls, by the millions and the contest will become one of boresome tweedledum versus tweedledee" — is one mature judgment inspired by the results of the Illinois primary, after several days' study this week by veteran political observers.

Adlai won consolation in that he trailed Eisenhower by a comparatively small margin. No farm revolt materialized. The Republicans find difficulty in concealing their disappointment that their Presidential candidate did not swamp the Illinois primary with a monster vote. Certainly the claims of GOP chief Len Hall for an historically unprecedented popularity for Eisenhower found no confirmation in Illinois. Estes Kefauver fizzled out badly.

The only small whiff of live steam was the fact that Senator William F. Knowland won more votes than did Kefauver in the latter's much promoted write-in campaign. Knowland got 32,000 votes despite the fact that he took himself out of the race (but too late to get his name erased from the ballot). This spontaneous tribute to a great Republican created no little interest in Washington.

● Much respect accrues to the Ike Administration for its apparent determination not to be drawn into a war in the Middle East. Another Korea-type intervention by the U.S. would be compounding failure. However, political observers here — with an eye on next November — remark about this laudable determination: "They (the White House crowd) are damned if they do and damned if they don't." They mean — if the directors of U.S. policy intervene in the Middle East, they will bring down on themselves the wrath of the mass of voters — witness what happened to Truman; and if the U.S. does not intervene to help Israel, the Administration will lose the chance of winning many precious votes in the Bronx and Brooklyn.

● Among GOP members returning from Easter visits to their constituencies, some criticism of the Administration is expressed for failing to "cash in" politically on the deplorable attack on Victor Riesel, columnist who braved the labor gangsters. Kefauver and Harriman lost no time in denouncing the crime in the strongest terms. But Secretary of Labor Mitchell so far has failed to say anything. Some Congressmen pointed out that the union shop "ensures labor czardom and labor gangsterism." But Mitchell, it is recalled, is an upholder of the "union shop" and an opponent of the "right to work" law.

● "Ferguson's Fate" is the warning slogan which has swayed at least four Senators (who formerly voted against the bill) to say they will vote for the present version of the Bricker amendment (now called the Dirksen-Bricker amendment). By this is meant the memory of what happened to Senator Homer Ferguson (R., Mich.) after he provided the necessary one vote to defeat and thereby to end the Bricker amendment fight in 1954. The voters in Michigan then retired Ferguson. Among those who recently have indicated that they will support the Dirksen-Bricker measure is "liberal" Senator Irving Ives of New York. (Ives, running for Governor in his state in 1954, was defeated largely because he offended the followers of Senator McCarthy, who are political kin to the supporters of the Bricker amendment.)

This week, the Democratic leadership and the White House seem reluctant to schedule the bill for floor action in the Senate. Meanwhile, friends of the amendment redouble their efforts to bring it to what seems likely to be a favorable vote — if the Democratic Senate leadership will permit.

● Speaker Sam Rayburn and Representative Tad Walter (D., Pa., and head of the House Un-American Activities Committee) were joshing early this week in the Democratic cloakroom about the coming crucial convention to nominate a Demo-

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cratic candidate for the Presidential race. Rayburn, who — like others — is cooling off on Stevenson's chances, asked Walter what he thought of Stevenson now. Walter tartly replied: "Well, he's the only Democratic candidate for the Presidency since 1928 who failed to carry my district in Pennsylvania."

● An informal poll still indicates a 100 per cent holdout against Kefauver on the Democratic side of the Senate. There are 49 Democratic Senators; only The Keef is for Kefauver.

Why? One Democratic Senator replied: "One day I asked Estes to be on the Senate floor at 3 o'clock the next afternoon to vote for a bill vital to my re-election. He blandly promised he would, though he knew he had a plane ticket in his pocket that would put him in Chicago at that very moment. Every Democrat in the Senate has had that experience with Estes. At the rate he is going, he may be nominated, but it will be over the dead bodies of his 48 Democratic colleagues."

The Riesel Outrage: Accompanied by photographers, Governor Averell Harriman went to the bedside of Vic Riesel, crusading labor columnist, whose sight is endangered by acid thrown in his face. If the Governor, a puppet for labor leaders, seriously wants to end labor racketeering, he can find plenty of leads in Riesel's column about the Teamsters Union printed April 2 in the New York *Mirror*.

Extracts from that column: "So it's time to outline exactly how a racket works inside labor. . . . Take the milk trucking business, for example. A tanker truck filled with milk is worth over $2,000. The same truck loaded with cream costs anywhere from $10,000 to $12,000 wholesale. If it is not delivered swiftly, it spoils. The threat of delaying delivery has brought some Teamsters' officials tens of thousands of dollars.

"This money was mulcted from dairies in Pennsylvania, New Jersey, New England and the New York milkshed.

"How do you delay a truck? You put sugar in the gas tank, or dust in the engine, or kerosene in the milk. The records are in government files.

"Or, for example, you and your family eat eggs — hundreds of them a year. Big trucks haul them in from all over the nation. If the shippers don't pay up to the mobs, the crates are dropped. The trucks stall. A driver gets sick en route. The truck takes the wrong road, or goes over into the soft shoulder. Those eggs that don't break can spoil in the heat. The records of such cases are in government files.

"How do you pay up? Your truck comes into the suburb of a city. A driver is told to hire special men to help him unload at the rate of $16 to $20 a day. Now, you don't have to hire these special unloaders. But if you don't, you just don't get to the right platforms of the big warehouses. And you may not get unloaded for days.

"The eggs — or whatever other food you're shipping — spoil. The pattern is all the same. The records are in the courts.

"Now there's still plenty of muscle around, and they can put acid on dresses or 'stink bombs' on food or in restaurants. But that's crude. The dress trucking racket works another way these days.

"The boys form associations. Dress manufacturers who never belonged to or even heard of these 'associations' are told to join if they don't want trouble or if they want to have a steady supply of labor — which shows collusion with some local unions.

"The 'association,' controlled of course, by the big time mobs, 'suggests' to each manufacturer which trucking company he should hire. Otherwise, trouble. Once the producer is signed up with a special mob-trucking company, he can't change to any other — and no other truck company will 'pirate' his business.

"Favored truckers are permitted by local unions to operate non-union and with only a small number of employees. This puts the other truckers at a competitive disadvantage wherever there is room for competition."

Letter from CLARENCE J. BROWN, Member of Congress (Ohio): "For a number of years I have looked forward to receiving each issue of HUMAN EVENTS, for I have consistently read this publication with great interest and benefit to myself. I know of no publication that cuts straighter to the heart of the subject under discussion than does HUMAN EVENTS. Its articles are informative, clear, and logical, and present the facts in a most able and readable way."

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TVA: The New Deal bid for American socialism — known as the TVA — is by way of short-changing the American taxpayer again — according to an announcement from the reliable statistical and research organization, Council of State Chambers of Commerce (Room 513, 1025 Connecticut Ave., Washington 6, D. C.). That body begins its statement with a reminder that the Tennessee Valley Authority owes the Federal Treasury about $1¼ billions. Repayment of this is threatened now — says the State Chambers — by a congressional proposal to finance new TVA power projects. Some time ago, the TVA bureaucrats tossed out the idea that it might be nice if they issued bonds on their own plant and sold them on the open market. Conservative reactions against this were strong, and if TVA were allowed to do this, it was feared other agencies would follow suit causing our already astronomical debt to zoom. So the scheme was put away on ice.

Now, says the State Chambers, the TVA starts to dip into power revenues to pay for plant expansion — an activity specifically prohibited by existing law. The State Chambers apparently obtained its information on this strategem to milk the taxpayer from Comptroller General Joseph Campbell (the watchdog over Federal expenditures) and from Representative John Tabor, ranking GOP member of the House Appropriations Committee. Taber is no diffident conservative legislator. Fireworks on the matter are expected in coming weeks.

Reds and States' Rights: Communists have scored two major judicial victories in the past two weeks, with the Supreme Court decision invalidating state sedition laws and denying to communities the right to protect their youngsters by firing teachers who hide behind the Fifth Amendment.

The *Daily Worker*, as expected, has been hailing both rulings as victories for its version of "the people." Of the state sedition law, it finds, in its own inimitable fashion, that "public opinion generally upheld the high court decision as another step toward cleansing the political atmosphere of the last traces of McCarthyism."

But the Red crowings may be premature. Representative James G. Donovan, who as Republican-Democrat-Liberal coalition nominee defeated the Commy-lining late Vito Marcantonio in 1950, announced this week that he will sponsor legislation to specifically set aside the Supreme Court decision against state sedition laws.

His coalition backing finally having fallen apart this year, after three successful campaigns, he is running for re-election only as a Republican and is in serious trouble. This statement provided the *Daily Worker* with its clue for another viciously anti-Donovan editorial, which would help him in most districts but may hurt him in the Puerto Rican-laden Harlem district he represents.

However, Donovan, in making his announcement, overlooked the states' rights bill sponsored by a group of southern Democrats, about which HUMAN EVENTS reported last week.

Further impetus has been added to the fast-growing drive for its enactment by this week's Supreme Court ruling that use of the Fifth Amendment is not a valid reason for discharging public school teachers. Chairman James O. Eastland, of the powerful Senate Judiciary Committee, one of the bill's co-sponsors, says, for example, that the decision "slashes still further the rights of states and their subdivisions."

"If this decision stands," he says, "it may be impossible for states and their political subdivisions to protect themselves from Communist infiltration and influence."

Echoes of his sentiments are not confined to the South. Representative Francis E. Walter, a Democrat of the strongly-unionized industrial district around Easton, Pennsylvania, who is Chairman of the House Judiciary Subcommittee considering the states' rights bill, says he will hold hearings on it within the next two weeks.

"The people of my state," Walter says, "are thoroughly incensed by the decision outlawing the Pennsylvania sedition law."

Indications being that many, if not most, Republicans also are leaning toward support of the measure, its enactment seems not at all impossible.

Labor Front: The traditional position of labor unions is that the Secretary of Labor is supposed to be their spokesman in government; their strongest complaint against Labor Secretary Mitchell is that, on occasion, he disagrees with some of their

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policies and programs (but not, say many GOP Congressmen, often enough). But now the AFL-CIO is teeing off on Secretary of Commerce Sinclair Weeks because he attempts to speak up for the interests of business.

The Richfield Oil Corporation installed an employees' voluntary stock purchase plan. Subsequently, the Oil Workers Union demanded that the company negotiate on modifications of the plan; the company refused, arguing it was something it was voluntarily offering its employees and had nothing to do with collective bargaining.

On the Union's petition, the National Labor Relations Board found the Corporation guilty of refusing to bargain under terms of the Taft-Hartley law, and was upheld by the Circuit Court of Appeals. The Corporation asked the Supreme Court to review the case, whereupon Weeks, declaring his Department's "proper interest" because of its duty to encourage trade and commerce, formally requested Solicitor General Simon Sobeloff to join in the high court review request on behalf of the Government.

Sobeloff, generally regarded as one of the more "liberal" of "liberal" Republicans, refused. He filed a brief with the Supreme Court saying the lower court decision was "clearly correct," and denying that there was any reason for further review. His brief did make footnote mention of Week's request.

Says the current *AFL-CIO News*, in an editorial titled "Block That Weeks!": ". . . In a brazen performance, Weeks wanted the Department of Justice to ask the Supreme Court to overturn the [NLRB] decision. It is to the credit of Solicitor General Sobeloff that he refused this brazen petition of the eager-beaver Secretary of Commerce. Secretary Weeks has a naive idea that the role of government is to serve business, and only business."

Question asked by some cynics: How many times has the *AFL-CIO News*, or its pre-merger predecessors, demanded that the Secretary of Labor be more aggressive in his role of serving labor, and only labor?

Russ Jets: Wayne W. Parrish, capable and veteran publisher of *American Aviation Magazine*, takes a dim view of the acclaim given Russia for developing the jet transport plane used to ferry Soviet bigwigs on recent trips to London.

In a signed article in the current issue of *American Aviation*, he says the craft is simply a modification of the Soviet TU-104 jet bomber, and adds:

"For grown-up, supposedly experienced and allegedly mature writers and commentators to go so extravagantly overboard as to say that the Russians have moved ahead of the aircraft builders of the West is the greatest sort of nonsense. . . . The hysteria and panic surrounding every Russian air advance is childish. It seems particularly so ever since we visited the Soviet Union a few months ago."

He pays tribute to "commendable advances" made by Britain in developing jet aircraft, and to the "enormous progress" in this country.

He concedes that Russia certainly has "made long strides in nuclear and military aircraft fields," then adds: "But for British and American reporters — and such superficial commentators as TV's Dave Garroway — to imply and state that the Russians have forged ahead of the West is both juvenile and dangerous."

For America: That patriotic organization has scheduled two meetings — one on May 1 in Fanueil Hall, Boston, Massachusetts, and the other on May 29 in the Shrine Civic Auditorium in Los Angeles, California. For America's first rally of the season, in Carnegie Hall, New York, on February 22, drew an overflow crowd.

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The Declaration of Independence opens: "When in the course of HUMAN EVENTS . . ."

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Article Section

THE IDES OF APRIL
REFLECTIONS ON INCOME TAX DAY

By FRANK CHODOROV

THE DOCTOR insisted that he take up golf, for diversion and exercise. Nevertheless, the man said he did not have time to chase a white pill over a ten-acre lot. His accountant was more persuasive than the doctor. He explained to the man that he could charge his golf dues and green fees, to say nothing of nineteenth-hole libations, to business expense, if he played golf with his customers, and the government would thus pick up most of the tab. Now, even his wife helps to reduce his tax bill by digging a divot.

However, the beneficial effects of golf are offset by another tax-saving gimmick the businessman hit upon. He eats too much. Instead of satisfying his mid-day hunger with crackers and milk, as he used to, he now partakes of the exquisite cuisine at the club, where he entertains his business acquaintances (not excluding members of his family) daily. The monthly bill, as a "public relations" item, is deductible.

Thanks to word-of-mouth advertising, and to sharp accountants, most men of affairs are acquainted with such obvious ways and means of saving a dollar on their income taxes; they are written into the law, in fine print, or in legal interpretations of the law. But, the law being so complicated, and the interpretations so many, the sharpest eye is likely to miss many a possible tax-saving trick; and accountants don't talk too much about their "discoveries" because they like to reserve such knowledge for their clients.

This is not a public-spirited attitude. The nation is hungry for the information. A book called *How to Save on Your Income Taxes,* written so that even a millionaire would understand it, would have a phenomenal sale — one that would make Mickey Spillane envious. It was recently reported that a French tax-collector — yes, an official of the French "Bureau of Internal Revenue"! — published a book called *39 Ways to Cheat the Tax Collector,* and the book enjoyed a wide acceptance. Imagine how Americans would gobble up an American counterpart of such a book, which would probably tell of "1039 Ways."

If the authors of the proposed book did the right kind of job, they could reap royalties from it for the rest of their lives and then leave a profitable property for their heirs. For, what with the frequent changes in the law, the steady flow of departmental directives (often contradictory) and court decisions, the book would have to be put in loose-leaf form, making for a steady service and a steady income. It would be a veritable gold mine.

We offer the idea free gratis to any firm of accountants that can envision its possibilities — although we think the accountants should be aided by ex-IRS agents, particularly some who have had experience in the criminal division. What a world of information they could supply! So as to encourage someone to undertake this much needed public service, we supplement the idea with a few suggestions.

IN THE first place, a meticulous index would be necessary. If a businessman were interested in the subject, he should be able to turn quickly to the "Payroll Padding" pages for advice on how to do it and still stay within the letter of the law. He would learn that paying his son twice as much as he is worth would not be questioned, though he might get into hot water if he paid his son for not coming into the place. The book should contain a formula for figuring out whether having his son underfoot is worth the tax-saving; after all, the youngster would have to pay something on his over-stuffed income.

Under "Advertising" the would-be tax-saver would discover that one does not advertise these days for the purpose of selling goods. That's old-fashioned. Since the advent of high corporate income taxes, nearly all advertising has become "institutional"; that is, its purpose is to make the public conscious of the high mindedness of the corporation, of its social purpose, its patriotism, its humanitarianism. So, the president, who wanted to be a writer when he got out of college, satisfies his suppressed yen by ghost-written essays on matters of public interest, and the company pays publishers to print the deathless prose that nobody reads. The purpose is further served by the free distribution of expensively printed brochures that

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find their way into the nation's waste baskets with alacrity. No matter. The costs are deductible.

The section devoted to "Swindle Sheets" could be most informative. Just how do the representatives — salesmen and drummers are antediluvian — get rid of so much money for the firm? They are really artists at it. And when the vice president (in charge of public relations) goes on a speaking tour, the cost per word of wisdom that he gratuitously dispenses to civic clubs is astonishing, even though the grateful clubs provide him with meals. But, thanks to the income tax law, expense accounts do not worry the treasurer of the company. They may even be a saving, depending on the tax bracket into which the company's earnings fall.

Then, there is "Petty Cash" or "General Expense." This item has grown to such proportions that the Internal Revenue Service is now demanding a voucher and a signed receipt as evidence that the errand boy was authorized to and actually did spend a dime on a bus ride for the company. But, it is still possible for the president to tap the till for $5 for taxi fare to the ball park, provided the voucher does not record this detail; or $100 to entertain unnamed visiting firemen. The "Petty Cash" account offers possibilities. How could the Department's investigators discover that medical supplies bought for the company's sick bay actually wound up in a private bathroom? Or that the wife helped herself to company postage whenever she sent out invitations to her favorite charity bazaar?

Perhaps these suggestions for indexing will strike the hard-boiled accountant as trivial, considering the larger importance of such matters as capital gains and losses, carry-back-carry-forward, inventory taking, plant depreciation and so on. But, one should not overlook these little savings possibilities, for among the customers of the proposed book would be that vast army of little businessmen who make up the bulk of our industrial empire. Yes indeed, the book should be designed for the one-man barber shop and the family-operated grocery store as well as for the giant corporation. Everybody is interested in saving a dime from the clutches of the tax-collector; it's the all-American game.

THE SUBJECT MATTER of the book naturally falls into three principal categories: "Legal," "Cutting Corners" and "Be Careful." To be of practical value, the first part should be written by a lawyer equipped with a keen analytical mind and a nose for loopholes; an ordinary tax lawyer will not do. The law is full of loopholes, deliberately put there by lawmakers in the effort to get as much as possible out of the economy without strangulating it; if the law were airtight, making no allowances for contingencies, the American public would throw in the sponge, quit trying to make a living, and then there would be nothing to tax. That's why there are loopholes. Some are obvious, but some are hidden in interpretations. When, in the opinion of the bureaucracy, too liberal use of a loophole is depriving them of too much money, an attempt is made to plug it up. But, in so doing, they invariably overlook a new aperture that only a circuitous legal mind can detect. That's the kind of mind needed for the "Legal" section of the book.

The second and third sections of the book require intellect of the highest order. They call for an understanding of human nature, of man's innate cupidity and how it operates in the field of tax-saving. The author, or authors, would be handicapped by a too meticulous regard for the law and the administrative bureaucracy. What is needed here is imagination, of the Jules Verne scope, to dream up the devices by which the tax-harassed man can skirt around, over or below the law and outwit the bureaucracy. Of course, if the author had access to the files of the Internal Revenue Service, his job would be simple; for in these files, one would find the composite ingenuity of the American people; it is hardly possible that so inventive, alert and educated a people could have missed a trick.

The "Cutting Corners" section would deal with savings that are legal only if you accept the citizen's interpretation of the law. Thus, the law says that an author may deduct from his income expenses incurred in the pursuit of his occupation. Well, this author, who lives in San Francisco, needs some information, relative to the book he is writing, that can be obtained only from the Library of Congress. The fare is deductible, and so are his hotel expenses, including a dinner he bought for a Congressman. It is the author's opinion that all this cost was essential, that he could not have possibly finished his book without the necessary information, and a tax investigator is certainly not qualified to question his opinion. Also, to complicate the tax report, the author puts in a bill for a stack of books which he bought in connection with his work, and how is any agent able to determine whether the dime novel included in the bill was not an occupational expense?

This company owns an automobile; the president does not. Still, he has to do a lot of getting around, in connection with the business, of course. Is the cost of maintaining and servicing

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the automobile deductible even if, on rare occasions, he uses it to transport his son to school? He says so in his tax report, and how is the investigator to know what part of the costs were incurred on trips not connected with the business? Or, if an employee uses the company car and gasoline to take his girl on a Sunday drive, has the firm violated the law by including this cost in its deductible items?

Another case involves the president of a corporation that owns the house he lives in. Part of the cost of maintaining this house is chargeable to company expenses because he uses it for conferences, for entertaining customers and for storing company records. He says so, in his tax report, and someone as wise as Solomon would be needed to decide whether he is evading the law or not.

This area on the very edges of the law would have to be handled gingerly. The book certainly should not condone law-breaking, but if it is to do a thorough job, it must record the various ways that corner-cutters employ, leaving the matter of emulation to the conscience of the readers. The corner-cutters are obviously in the middle or low income brackets, since the savings that can be effected by these devices are not large. Yet the bulk of the nation's taxpayers are in these brackets — over 90 per cent of all the revenues received by the government from income taxes are paid by those earning $25,000 a year or less — and an authoritative book could hardly avoid mentioning what they do to save a dime or a dollar. Whether it is legal or not, should the patient deduct from his hospital bill the television set he rented during his convalescence? And how about the bottle of mouthwash that is included in his pharmaceutical bill? Such mean avenues of escape from taxes are taken, and the book, if it is to achieve wide acceptance, must list them.

Finally, there is the "Be Careful" section. Here the author must show a flair for hortatory writing. He must be highly moral, intensely patriotic, and display a high regard for law and order. This is extremely necessary, if for no other reason than that of forestalling an official ban on the book. If the compiler has a philosophic turn of mind, he could point out in the introduction to this section that when a nation turns to making false income tax reports, it is on the way to becoming a nation of liars, and the moral code that underlies civilized living is endangered. Something real fine, in a literary sense, is called for in this introduction.

NEVERTHELESS, an authoritative book cannot ignore the deplorable fact that many small firms and doctors and dentists do keep a double set of books, one of which is for the benefit of the tax collector only. Nor should it overlook the very immoral practice of not reporting all cash receipts, showing just enough to make the income tax report plausible; the rest is deposited in a bank vault. Then there is the case of the charwoman who, though she does not look a day over twenty, admits to having spawned a half dozen children, or enough to obliterate the withholding tax. Or the worker, having achieved the forty-hour week, invests his "leisure" time in part-time jobs, the income from which is not reported; there is also the device of using an assumed name on these jobs.

To do a really good job on this section of the book (which might be the longest), access to the criminal case files of the Internal Revenue Service would be most desirable. But, an estimate of the extent of illegal practices could be computed by dividing the country's population by the number of tax evaders apprehended. In that way, the reader could figure out the chances of his being caught; from that point his conscience must be his guide. A record of the punishments meted out would help him to compare the probable savings from evasion against the possible fines. Then he might conclude that crime does not pay.

All in all, the proposed book should be a huge publishing success. The country wants it.

At this period when people are keenly conscious of the income tax, may we suggest that you buy and distribute copies of the Frank Chodorov book, *Income Tax: The Root of All Evil* — which advocates the repeal of the Sixteenth (Income Tax) Amendment. Send copies to your editor, the public library, teachers and legislators. Send us a list of the people to whom you want copies sent — with their addresses — and we will do the mailing. A card stating that you are the donor will be enclosed. Price of *Income Tax: The Root of All Evil* is $2 per copy.

Additional copies of this 4-page Article: single copy 20¢ (coins, not stamps); 10 copies $1; 25 copies $2; 100 copies $5; 500 copies $20; 1,000 copies $30. In 5,000 lots $20 per thousand.

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WSPC	Anniston	Sat.	6:00 PM
WKUL	Cullman	Sat.	6:00 PM
WGWD	Gadsden	Sat.	5:00 PM
WJBB	Haleyville	Sat.	6:00 PM
WFEB	Sylacauga	Sat.	5:00 PM

ARKANSAS

KVRC	Ardadelphia	Sat.	6:00 PM
KBTA	Batesville	Sat.	6:00 PM
KAMD	Camden	Sat.	6:00 PM
KGRH	Fayetteville	Sat.	5:00 PM
KWFC	Hot Springs	Sat.	5:00 PM
KXLR	Little Rock	Sat.	6:00 PM
KENA	Mena	Sat.	6:00 PM
KTLO	Mountain Home		
KUOA	Siloam Springs	Sat.	6:00 PM
KWAK	Stuttgart	Sat.	6:00 PM

CALIFORNIA

KIEM	Eureka	Sun.	8:45 PM
KHJ	Los Angeles	Sun.	8:15 PM
KXOA	Sacramento		
KFXM	San Bernardino	Sun.	6:45 PM
KGB	San Diego	Sun.	6:45 PM
KFRC	San Francisco	Sun.	8:15 PM

COLORADO

KCRT	Trinidad		

FLORIDA

WTSP	St. Petersburg	Sun.	5:00 PM
WSTU	Stuart	Sat.	6:00 PM
WNTM	Vero Beach	Sat.	6:00 PM
WSIR	Winter Haven		

GEORGIA

WBLJ	Dalton	Sat.	6:00 PM
WDWD	Dawson		
WSGC	Elberton		
WMVG	Milledgeville	Sat.	6:00 PM
WWNS	Statesboro	Sat.	6:00 PM
WLET	Toccoa	Sat.	6:00 PM
WAYX	Waycross	Sat.	6:00 PM
WBRO	Waynesboro	Sat.	6:00 PM

IDAHO

KFXD	Nampa-Boise	Sun.	12:30 PM

ILLINOIS

WGN	Chicago	Sun.	7:15 PM

INDIANA

WASK	Lafayette	Sat.	5:00 PM
WSAL	Logansport	Sat.	5:00 PM
WAOV	Vincennes	Sat.	6:00 PM

IOWA

KCRG	Cedar Rapids	Sat.	5:00 PM
KDEC	Decorah	Sat.	6:00 PM
KFJB	Marshalltown	Sat.	6:00 PM
KRIB	Mason City	Sat.	5:00 PM
KBIZ	Ottumwa	Sat.	5:00 PM
KFNF	Shenandoah	Sat.	5:00 PM
KWWL	Waterloo	Sat.	5:00 PM

KANSAS

KTSW	Emporia	Sat.	6:00 PM
KWGB	Goodland		
KIND	Independence	Sat.	5:00 PM
KSAL	Salina	Sun.	12:00 Noon
KAKE	Wichita	Sat.	7:00 PM

KENTUCKY

WKIC	Hazard	Sun.	5:00 PM
WPKE	Pikeville	Sat.	6:00 PM
WWKY	Winchester	Sat.	5:00 PM

LOUISIANA

KENT	Shreveport	Sun.	1:00 PM

MASSACHUSETTS

WNAC	Boston		

MICHIGAN

WIKB	Iron City	Sat.	6:00 PM

MINNESOTA

KSUM	Fairmont	Sat.	5:00 PM
KOZY	Grand Rapids	Sat.	5:00 PM
WDGY	St. Paul		
KWAD	Wadena	Sat.	5:00 PM

MISSISSIPPI

WCMA	Corinth	Sat.	5:00 PM
WJPR	Greenville	Sat.	5:00 PM
WRBC	Jackson	Sat.	6:00 PM
WROB	West Point	Sat.	6:00 PM

MISSOURI

KFVS	Cape Girardeau		

MONTANA

KOJM	Havre	Sat.	4:00 PM
KXLO	Lewistown	Sat.	4:00 PM
KIYI	Shelby	Sun.	10:45 AM

NEBRASKA

KHAS	Hastings	Sat.	6:00 PM
KOLM	Lincoln	Sat.	5:00 PM

NEW JERSEY

WLDB	Atlantic City		

NEW MEXICO

KWEW	Hobbs	Sat.	6:00 PM
KRTN	Raton	Sat.	4:00 PM

NEW YORK

WOKO	Albany		
WMBO	Auburn	Sun.	12:15 PM
WBTA	Batavia	Sat.	7:00 PM
WJOC	Jamestown	Sat.	7:00 PM
WKNY	Kingston		
WOR	New York	Sun.	1:15 PM

NORTH CAROLINA

WNNC	Newton	Sat.	6:00 PM
WENC	Whiteville	Sat.	6:00 PM
WGNI	Wilmington		

NORTH DAKOTA

KGCU	Bismarck-Mandan	Sat.	5:00 PM
KDLR	Devils Lake	Sat.	5:00 PM
KVOX	Fargo		
KNOX	Grand Forks	Sat.	5:00 PM
KEYJ	Jamestown	Sat.	5:00 PM
KLPM	Minot		

OHIO

WHKK	Akron	Sun.	1:15 PM
WATG	Ashland	Mon.	7:15 PM
WHK	Cleveland	Sat.	6:00 PM
WTVN	Columbus	Mon.	7:15 PM
WIRO	Ironton	Sat.	6:00 PM
WMAN	Mansfield		
WMOA	Marietta	Sat.	6:00 PM
WHHH	Youngstown-Warren	Sun.	12:45 PM

OKLAHOMA

KWHW	Altus	Sat.	6:00 PM
KWCO	Chickasha	Sat.	5:00 PM
KASA	Elk City	Sat.	6:00 PM
KOCY	Oklahoma City	Sat.	5:00 PM
WBBZ	Ponca City	Sat.	5:00 PM
KAKC	Tulsa		

PENNSYLVANIA

WESB	Bradford		
WPAM	Pottsville		
WISL	Shamokin	Sat.	6:00 PM
WBAX	Wilkes-Barre	Sat.	6:00 PM

SOUTH CAROLINA

WLAT	Conway	Sat.	6:00 PM
WDIX	Orangeburg	Sat.	6:00 PM
WFIG	Sumter	Sat.	6:00 PM

SOUTH DAKOTA

KORN	Mitchell	Sat.	5:00 PM
KIHO	Sioux Falls	Sat.	6:00 PM
WKAT	Watertown	Sat.	6:00 PM

TENNESSEE

WDSG	Dyersburg	Sat.	5:00 PM
WEKR	Fayetteville	Sat.	5:00 PM
WLAF	La Follette	Sat.	6:00 PM
WJJM	Lewisburg	Sat.	5:00 PM
WHAL	Shelbyville	Sat.	6:00 PM
WCDT	Winchester	Sat.	6:00 PM

TEXAS

KWKC	Abilene		
KVET	Austin	Sat.	6:00 PM
KIOX	Bay City		
KTXC	Big Spring		
WRR	Dallas		
KNAF	Fredericksburg	Sat.	6:00 PM
KRIG	Odessa		
KNET	Palestine	Sat.	6:00 PM
KPDN	Pampa		
KEYE	Perryton	Sat.	6:00 PM
KTXL	San Angelo	Sat.	5:00 PM
KMAC	San Antonio	Sat.	6:00 PM
KSNY	Snyder	Sat.	6:00 PM
KSST	Sulphur Springs	Sat.	6:00 PM
KXOX	Sweetwater	Sat.	5:00 PM
KVWC	Vernon	Sat.	6:00 PM

UTAH

KVNU	Logan		

VIRGINIA

WNVA	Norton	Sat.	6:00 PM
WAYB	Waynesboro	Sat.	6:45 PM

WEST VIRGINIA

WKOY	Bluefield	Sat.	6:00 PM
WTRF	Wheeling-Bellaire, O.		
WBTH	Williamson		

WISCONSIN

WGEZ	Beloit	Sat.	5:00 PM
WLCX	La Crosse		
WOMT	Manitowoc	Sat.	6:00 PM
WOBT	Rhinelander	Sat.	6:00 PM
WJMC	Rice Lake	Sun.	11:45 AM
WOSA	Wausau	Sun.	1:30 PM

WASHINGTON

KVI	Seattle	Mon.	7:30 PM
KNEW	Spokane	Sun.	6:45 PM

WYOMING

KLUK	Evanston		
KPOW	Powell	Sat.	4:00 PM
KVRS	Rock Springs	Sat.	4:00 PM
KWYO	Sheridan	Sat.	4:00 PM

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